The term of office of all the officers under the old Constitution expires on the second Monday o January next, at which time the terms of the new officers commence, with the exception of the Judges of the Supreme, Common Pleas, and Probate Courts, and the Clerk of Common Pleas, whos terms of office do not commence until the second Monday in February, 1852. The Superior and Commercial Courts of Cincinnati are to be abolish ed after the second Monday of February, 1853. The following is a summary of the leading pro visions of the new Constitution :

The Bill of Rights, besides the usual declarations, provide The Bill of Rights, besides the usual declarations, provides that no special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted that may not be altered, revoked, or repealed by the General Assembly. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for office, nor shall any person be incompetent to be a witness on account of his religious belief. Imprisonment for debt is forbidden, but our laws have done this for many years. Private property shall be inviolate, but subservient to the public welfare; when taken in time of war or other public exigency, imperativaly requiring its immediate service. xigency, imperatively requiring its immediate seizure, or for the purpose of making or repairing roads which shall be open the purpose of making or repairing roads which shall be open to the public without charge, a compensation shall be male to the owner in money; and in all other cases where private property shall be taken for public use, compensation shall first be made in money, or first secured by a deposite of money; and such compensation shall be assessed by a jury, without deduction for benefits to any property of the owner. The other provisions of the bill of rights for the security of personal liberty, &c. are common to most constitutions.

The Legislature is to consist of a Senate of thirty-five members, and a House of one hundred; term of office in both because of the purpose.

houses two years; biennial sessions, commencing in January, 1852; a majority of all the members elected to be a quorum; the yeas and nays to be recorded on the passage of every bill; no law to be passed without the concurrence of a majority all the members elected in each house; and no bill to conta more than one subject. No appointing power to be exercised by the Assembly, except as prescribed in the constitution and in the election of United States Senators; and in these cases the vote to be taken viva voce.

The Executive to consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney General, to be elected by the people—the auditor for a term of four years, the rest for two years. The Governor has no veto.

four years, the rest for two years. The Governor has no veto.

The Judiciary is composed of five supreme judges, twenty-seven judges of the common pleas, one judge of probate in each county, and a number of justices of the peace, all of whom are to be elected by the people. The Supreme Court, held by the five supreme judges, is to sit at the seat of government, and elsewhere if provided by law. District Courts, held by one Supreme judge and three judges of the common pleas, to sit in each county at least once every year. Courts of Common Pleas, held by one or more of the common pleas judges, to sit in each county as often as may be provided by law.

A thorough and elicipat gratery of the common pleas is the county and county as often as may be provided by law.

A thorough and efficient system of common schools through

A thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the State is to be supported by taxation and the proceeds of the various funds arising from the sale of school lands; the principal of all such funds to remain undiminished, and only the interest used.

The State is prohibited from contracting debts to a greater aggregate amount than seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, except to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defence in time of war. The credit of the State is not to be given or leaved now in the State to own stock in any comgiven or loaned, nor is the State to own stock in any com pany, or assume the debts of any municipal or other iscor Assembly cannot authorize any county, city, town, or township to become, by vote of the citizens or otherwise, a stockholder in any company, or to raise money for or loan its

credit to any company.

A sinking fund is to be provided for paying the interest on the public debt, and discharging the principal in about thirty years, to consist of the income from public works and such other funds as may be provided by law and raised by taxation.

All the militia officers of the line are to be elected by persons subject to military duty in their respective districts.

In county and township organizations, all officers are to be elected by the people, for terms of one year in townships, and not to exceed three years in the counties. Beyond this the

subject is left to the control of the Legislature.

No poll tax shall be levied. All moneys and credits, all but burying grounds, public school houses, houses used ex-clusively for public worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public pur-pose, and personal property not exceeding two hundred dol-lars for each individual, may be exempted by law. Banks shall be taxed upon the gross amount of their effects of every

escription, without deduction.

The General Assembly is prohibited from passing any spe-The General Assembly is prohibited from passing any special act conferring corporate powers. Corporations may be formed under general laws, which may be altered or repealed. Each stockholder is individually liable for corporation debts to such an extent as may be prescribed by law; but at least to an amount equal to his stock. No law authorizing associations with banking powers shall take effect until submitted to the people and approved by a majority.

Commissioners are to be appointed to revise, reform, simplify, and abridge the practice, pleadings, forms, and proceedings of the courts of record, who shall, as far as practicable and expedient, provide for the abolition of the distinct forms of action at law and of the distinction between law and equity.

equity.

No person engaged in a duel can hereafter hold any office in the State. Lotteries are prohibited.

Separate amendments to the constitution may be submitted

separate amendments to the constitution may be submitted to the people by three-fifths of the members elected to each branch of the Assembly, and voted upon at the next legislative election. Two-thirds of each House concurring, the question of calling a convention to revise the constitution shall be submitted to the people. Every twentieth year, said question must be submitted to the people.

UTAH .- Accounts from the Great Salt Lake are received to April 20th. The Indians have given the Mormons much trouble by stealing their horses and otherwise committing depredations upon their property. The population of Great Salt Lake city is now estimated at only 4,000. Money is scarce. Wheat is \$4 a bushel. An exploring expedition has started for Iron county, or Little Salt Lake. It is believed that gold will be found there. Governor Young accompanied the expedition. An establishment has been erected for the manufacture of beet sugar. Emigrants are requested to bring out all the sugar beet seed that they can get.

AZARIAH DOTY died at his residence in the vicinity Greenville (Tenn.) on Saturday, 7th instant. He was 106 years four months and a few days old.

NAVAL .- A letter from Montevideo of April 23d says "The American squadron is now here, consisting of the frigate Congress, (the flag ship,) the sloop-of-war St. Louis, 1st; and Rio de Janeiro, May 12th. The Comand the brig Bainbridge. The Congress has just returned mercial Advertiser says:

ARCHRISHOP HUGHES .- Among the passengers by the steamer Arctic, arrived in New York on the 23d instant, was the most Rev. Archbishop of New York, who left Liverpool on the 11th instant.

WILLIAM PINCKNET WAYER, as we learn from the Baltimore papers, is the name of the nominee of the Democrats of the Baltimore district for Congress. The Telegraph wires were at fault in bringing us a different name, though evidently meaning the same person.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE .- The latest advices are to the 2d of May. Sir Harry could scarcely keep his ground, and was anxiously awaiting reinforcements from England. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Singapore, with 300 troops, had arrived, but her Majesty's steamer Vulcan had not. A Kaffir chief, whose alliance the Governor relied upon, had gone over to the enemy. The boors were taking the field. In an engagement with the enemy 125 of the Bri-tish troops, men and officers, had been slain.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- A serious accident occurred on th Little Mismi railroad on the 18th instant. When about fif-teen miles this side of Xeris, a cow attempted to cross the track, but was caught and run over by the engine. The bag-gage and passenger cars were thrown off and completely de-molished. There were a great number of passengers, all of whom were more or less injured. THE "RIGHT OF SECESSION."

A belief, savs the Macon (Ala.) Republican, in the doctrine of the right of secession is now incul-cated by the Disunionists, as the fundamental condition of the preservation of our liberties. Such, certainly, formed no part of the political creed of the framers of our republican Government. Wash-INGTON's advice to his countrymen in his Farewell Address, although it is familiar to every one, is but too little heeded. "The Unity," said he, "the Unity of our Government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so, for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad; of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize." And again:

"It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the pal-ladium of your political safety and prosperity; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Such, also, was the estimate that Mr. JEFFERSON laced upon the National Union. In his first Inugural Address on the 4th of March, 1801, he aid: "If there be any among you who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated when reason is left free

So, likewise, Mr. Madison, in his Inaugural on the 4th of March, 1809, taught his countrymen " to hold the Union of the States as the basis of their peace and happiness."

Such were the opinions and doctrines as taught by the Fathers of the Confederacy, and who devoutly prayed that the Union might be perpetual. If they differ somewhat from the opinions and docrines of those who are laboring to dissolve the Union as soon as possible, we apprehend that they are entitled to as much weight and influence in the deliberations of the American people.

On the same subject as the above the following notice, which we have just met with in the Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle of Saturday last, is well worthy of the reader's attention :

As the question, whether secession is "a constitutiona right' or one reserved by the States, and therefore independent of the Constitution, is now discussed with great apparent earnestness and zeal by the disunionists and their organs in Georgia, most of whom proclaim it a "constitutional right," it may not be improper to submit the following very orthodox and catholic opinion of the Charleston Mercury, whose orthodoxy in such matters we presume the party and its organs in Georgia will not question.

It is very seldom that we concur in the Mercuru's opinion upon political or constitutional questions, as its ultraism almos always leads it far beyond our position; but this instance forms an exception to the general rule, and we therefore commend its views to the consideration of its sympathizers in Georgia.

It is proper to remark that the Mercury introduces the pinion in a brief commendatory notice of a speech delivered by Mr. KEITT, of Orangeburg, before the 'Southern Rights Association" of that district, in which the right of secession was proclaimed "a constitutional right," from which the Mercury thus dissents :

"In one particular we should qualify our entire assent to the views of the speaker, though we do not suppose that we really differ from him. We refer to his assertion that 'secession is a constitutional right.' Properly speaking, the constitution embodies the rights of the Federal Government, not the rights of the States. To the latter belong all the powers and rights that are not surrendered to the former. the case in a speech delivered in the North Carolina Senate at its lets session, by the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard. In reply to an opponent who had relied on Mr. Clay's profound dis-covery that there could be no right of secession because it was not specified in the constitution, Mr. Shepard said :

of the United States, not to find what rights his constituents have surrendered, but what rights have been guarantied to them. Leaving the gentleman to settle this important point with his constituents, I will repeat what I have already stated, I have never contended for secession as a right derived from or guarantied by the constitution. I said in my resolutions, bmitted at the commencement of the session, that the right to secede from it (the Union) is a right of self-defence and protection which the people of North Carolina have never rrendered, and never can surrender, with due regard t their own safety and welfare.' This proposition I now main-tain, and have heretofore maintained on the floor of the Se nate, as in strict conformity with the theory of our Government; and if it has not been surrendered by the people, it is unquestionably reserved to them.'"

MR. WEBSTER AND THE YOUNG MEN OF

The Young Men of Lowell, Massachusetts, having addressed a Letter to Mr. WEBSTER, inviting him to visit that city at his convenience, have received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, JUNE 18, 1851. GENTLEMEN: Few things of the kind could give me more real pleasure than the receipt of your letter. I thank you on my own account; and I thank you, if I may venture so to say, in behalf of the good men of the country, for the warm interest which you take in support of the Constitution and the Union. These high concerns must very shortly devolve upon those who are now the young men of the country; and there could be no better omen of their continuance and maintenance than that those young men are found, to a very great extent, resolved, with firmness and vigor, to uphold the glorious institutions of their ancestors.

I do not expect, gentlemen, to be in Massachusetts for any considerable number of days until the end of next month. You may rest assured, however, that when I shall be at home long enough to have a day for that purpose, I shall not fail to comply with your kind and friendly invitation.

Yours, with true regard,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

LATE FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices have been received at New York from Buenos Ayres to April 28th; Montevideo, May

from a cruise off the coast. The St. Louis lately aminhe of "The Brazilian Government appears now to be in earnest from Rio de Janeiro, and will sail to-morrow for Buenos about suppressing the slave trade; and it is understood that Ayres." all the correspondence with Great Britain and France upon

> "The Chambers were opened on the 3d of May by the Emperor in person. In a somewhat desultory address the Emperor congratulated the Representatives upon the freedom of the empire from any revolutionary disturbances.

"The surplus revenue for 1852-53 was estimated a \$1,131,421. Still business was not accounted as in a healthy condition. Stocks were heavy, but imports of British manufactured goods continued upon an extended scale. "The coffee crop, it was believed, would be at least an

average crop. The new coffee proves to be of unusually good "The intelligence from the other points is of no importance. The old quarrels of the Argentine Republic are appa-

rently as far from settled as ever, and proclamations against Rosas, &c. are still in vogue." IMPORTANT TO TREEGRAPH OPERATORS .- A Telegraph case, in which an operator was called upon to disclose a com-munication that passed over the line, and refused, was before the Court of Common Pleas, in Philadelphia, on Saturday morning. Judges Kine and Pansons concurred in deciding

that the operator was bound to disclose the contents of a tele-graphic communication when required to do so in a legal pro-ceeding, so it was not among the class of cases which have the privilege of secreey. The written Opinion of the Court will be haraster delivered. Judge Campara dissented, and stated that he also would give written it.

THE U. STATES AND "THE WORLD'S FAIR."

The following article from a London print, which friend has forwarded to us, is in so different spirit from most of the remarks in the London journals on the American part in the Great Exhib that we lay it before our readers. In doing so, of course, we do not endorse all its views or expressions, however right in the main.

While all eyes are intensely directed, and every mouth loud, and we believe justly loud, in commendation of the grand Exhibition to be seen in Hyde Park, and while columns after columns are written in its praise by the press of the metropolis, we perceive with surprise and regret the croaking jeers which disfigure the columns of a few of our contemposaries, levelled against the national character of our transatlantic brethren, in reference to the asserted paucity and inferiority of their contributions to the show. Foremost in this uncourteous warfare, we perceive the Times and the Mornuncourteous warfare, we perceive the *Times* and the *Morning Chronicle*, culling out ribaldry of inferior note when their own exertions fail them. From the *Times* no one now exsects to find any thing generous and noble—the organ of the eyocracy, of Mammon-

"The basest spirit that fell from Heaven."

The only thing the journal alluded to looks at, can dwell on, or praise, is dear gold and cheap corn; the one commodity gained by traffic without profit, and the other produced by labor without remuneration; to stuff the bellies of the golden gods to the utmost possible extent, but at the least possible expense. From the Morning Chronicle we expected something different; especially while it was lecturing so strongly some Protectionist leaders for want of courtesy, we should hardly have expected that it would so incautiously have committed himself in a course in which the total want of general "The basest spirit that fell from Heaven."

hardly have expected that it would so incautiously have committed himself in a course in which the total want of generosity and the deepest ingratitude is shown.

It is scarcely necessary to remind the public and the journals in question, especially our friend the Chronicle, that by their advice, and following out their precepts and their principles, the free-trade statesmen in America crushed the manufactories and energies of their own country, in order that they might thereby, ninnies as they were, extend and support ours, which long protection, producing abundant capital, had rendered more perfect than theirs, and the riches so acquired by our countrymen sought for the ornamental more than the useful, regardless of the cost. While our Government, by the advice of the journals in question, reduced the duties on all foreign raw produce and materials necessary to support our manufactures, the late United States administration, by the same advice, and under daily powers lavished on it for its our manufactures, the late United States administration, by the same advice, and under daily poeans lavished on it for its wisdom, taxed all the raw materials of every kind introduc-ed into the United States necessary for the carrying on any manufactures in that country, thereby annihilating, as far as it was able, the industry and manufactures of that coun-try in collect to efford a present and the country in collect to efford a present and the country in collect to efford a present and the country in collect to efford a present and the country in collect to efford a present country in collect to efford a present control of the country in collect to efford a present control of the country in collect to efford a present control of the country in collect to efford a present control of the country in the collect to efford a present control of the country in the collect to efford a present control of the country control of the collect to efford a present control of the collect to efford the collect t try, in order to afford a paramount preponderance to Man-

try, in order to afford a paramount preponderance to Manchester and Staffordshire.

Under such disadvantages, was it possible, or could it be expected, that a young and rising nation like the United States should come in competition with this country in any thing that is very gay, very gaudy, and highly ornamental, though such things are, after all, of small importance when compared to those that are really useful in civilized life? Certainly not; and to reproach our friends with the want shows a great deficiency of judgment, and should not be alluded to except at the same time glancing at the negro fish-pot brought from a British colony (St. Christopher's) to show to the Cockneys in Hyde Park; a curiosity which any one in the place from whence it came would have kicked out of his way with scorn. And, further, is it not most unkind and ungenerous on the part of the instructors above mentioned, after the Americans have by their advice pursued a system which has kept them back from success in competition and rivality, to sneer at (so Satan treats all those who obey him) and treat them lightly? This is not fair. This is not British. But do not let our contemporaries be uneasy.

But do not let our contemporaries be uneasy.

Our transatiantic brethren will match us at the next Fair that may be held, not only in manufactures, but in most other things. Sculptures, statues, vases, and paintings will follow respectively, and in course. Nor are we afraid, though they do so. There is room enough in the world for all, and the territories of Great Britain and the United States will not be ully peopled at the end of a hundred years hence. There is, however, this difference between them and us, and a most material difference it is, that the mass of the population of the United States are in such circumstances that they can afford to purchase, to eat, and to wear, and to use these superior articles, which the mass of our population can hardly afford the

After all, what are all these jeers and scoffs about? The American articles are, like the industrious people they come from, and the position, the advancing position, in civilization which they hold, more for use than for ornament. With them their first and proper object is to learn how and by what them their first and proper object is to learn how and by what means and instruments they can cultivate the earth to the greatest advantage, plough the ocean with the greatest speed and safety, build dwellings with the greatest efficiency and economy, and spread education and knowledge with the greatest effect and celerity. In all these points our transatlantic friends stand forward in a position wherein they need not be safety and thick may well lead them to despite the sneers of the thoughtless, and to treat with deriving the remarks of those who now stand still or retrorade while they advance, must advance, and will advance rapidly their career of improvement and power.

KINDNESS RECIPROCATED .- The Pittsburg Gazette of Saturday says : "A Mexican woman, named Anastasia de a Trinidad de Mendez, who was obliged to fly from her ountry owing to the kindness with which she had treated ome sick Americans, on Friday left Pittsburg to return home. The volunteers in this city and the vicinity who served in the war raised three hundred dollars to defray the expenses of the trip."

Judge BRYAN MULLANPHY died suddenly at St. Louis in the night of the 14th instant. In making this announcement, the "Intelligencer" of that city says :

"This event has not come unexpectedly upon the commu-nity. For some months past his habits of life have been such as to warrant the apprehension that he would go off with some sudden disease, as has proved to be the case. He was the only son of the late JOHN MULLANPHY, of this city, from whom he inherited a very large estate, valued now at a half million of dollars. Liberally educated, and with an ample fortune, few men have commenced life with more bril-liant prospects. For several years he was the Judge of the Circuit Court of this county, and was at one time Mayor of the city. In both these responsible offices he discharged his duties with remarkable fidelity, firmness, and impartiality, but always with certain eccentricities, which led many to suppose even then that his mind was partially unsound Since then these eccentricities had increased to such a de gree as to produce a very general impression that he was in-sane. Two juries were empannelled at different periods to pass upon the question of his sanity, both of which found that he was of sane mind; but he was subject to certain eccentricities of conduct, which were partly natural to him, and partly produced by intemperate habits to which he was subject in the latter part of his life. But, with all his eccentricities, Judge MULLARFRY had some striking traits of character which were worthy of all commendation. In works of genuine charity he was always in the front rank; close in his dealings with others, his hand was ever open to the poor. This ennobling trait would have redeemed his character from a thousand faults. Just and upright in his dealings, firm and impartial as a judge, faithful and sesiduous in the discharge of public trusts, the mantle of charity, now that he is gone, should cover the minor blemishes of a character marked by these rare qualities. He died unmarried and in the prime of his manhood." haracter which were worthy of all commendation. In works

DEATH OF THE OWNER OF MONTMORENCI FALLS .-- A COTspondent writes from Quebec, under date of June 16th, an account of his visit to the beautiful Falls of Montmorenci, and adds :

"Mr. PATTERSON, who owned these falls, &c., and all the land on both sides of the river for twenty miles up and down, died the day before we were there, and we saw Mis funeral procession, which was about one and a half miles long, composed almost entirely of his tenants, who rode in calashes and their little carts, with long streamers and black crape flying from their hats. He was a Scotchman by birth, and came to Canada a poor boy; but being strewd and industrious, worked his way up, until he died one of the richest men in the province."

MARTLAND TOBACCO CROP .- The Mariboro' Gazette says: "We have made diligent inquiry, and from all sections of the tobacco-growing country we find the opinion prevails that it is impossible to make any thing like an average crop this season. In the first place, there was a scarcity of seed in this season. In the first place, there was a scarcity of seed in this country; then the fly was more than usually destructive to the young plants, and after they had grown beyond the ravages of this insect, the weather became cool and dry, with harsh winds, and in many places the beds have failed, and are every where fast failing. We know many large growers who have no plants at all, and are depending on their neighbors. For three weeks there has been no rain in this neighbors and but little in any session of the country—and od, and but little in any section of the country-a well judging planters say that the prospects for planting are worse than at this time last year. Last year's crop was a third short of an average, and there is no hope that there will be a greater yield this season, and it may be much less."

Execution.—John Tilghmae, who was convicted at the Fall term of Craven County (N. C.) Superior Court of the murder of Joseph J. Tilghman, suffered the extresse penalty of the law on Saturday, the 14th instant. The place of execution was about half a mile from the county jail. A large concourse of people, estimated at between four and five thousand, was on the ground to witness the execution.

THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

PROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE. We have before us a Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy from March, 1802, to January 1, 1850, which comprises the whole existence of the Institution, except the last two years. The Register is a very instructive document historically, but still more as exhibiting the pover of discipline and science in producing the highest results of education.

Before we touch on the statistics of educational

esults exhibited in this roll, let us notice two or three facts in its early history. When the Military Academy was first established it had no Professors as such, and no Cadets as cadets, of the Academy. There were two cadets attached to each company of artillery and to each captain of engineers. There cadets of companies were collected at West Point, and then instructed by officers of engineers. The first instructor appointed to West Point was W. A. BARRON, captain of rigineers, appointed April 1, 1802. The second was JARED MANIFIELD, captain of engineers, appointed May 3, 1802 Mr. Barron was acting Professor of natics, and Mr. Mansfield acting Professor of Natural and Experimental Phiosophy. These two gentlemen were the only teachers at West Point for the next two or three years. In that time Gen Joseph G. Swift, of the engi-

The Academy remained in this form till 1812, when, in preparation for the war with Great Britain, it was re-organ-ized. A corps of Cadets and a corps of Professors were provided for, as members of the institution, and appointed as such. The first Professor appointed under the new organization were JARED MARSTELD, appointed to the Profess ship of Philosophy, ALBER PARTRIDGE, Professor of Mathematics, CHRISTIAN E. ZELLER, Teacher of Drawing, and FLORIMOND DE MASSET, Feacher of French. Of these Pro-fessors, Col. Mansfield remained in the institution sixteen years after his second spointment. Capt. Partridge remained five years, Mr. Zoelle seven years, and Mr. Masson three rears. The Professorshos of Engineering, Chemistry, and Ethics were subsequentl filled as the institution and its course of instruction were nlarged.

In 1817, Col. SYLVAND THAYER, now stationed in Boson, was appointed Superstendent; the Superintendent of the Institution being alwas appointed from the Corps Engineers. This gentlemer was, in manners, character, energy, dignity, and informatio, admirably adapted to that position, and it was under his administration that the institution was brought to that perfect order and discipline which it has ever since maintained. He united at once those rare qualities, so seldom found togethe, and yet so necessary to a public institution—a firm government and an amiable disposition; a manly dignity and the nost polished manners. In the first five years of his administration there was the same struggle for the supremecy of discipine which goes on in all places where many youths are collected. It was not till after two or three insurrections, repeated dismissals, and the un-yielding infliction of punishment, that the young men come to know that resistance was in vain, and obedience the first principle of a sound education. Col Thayer remained at West Point fifteen years, and was nlieved at his own re-

Such was the history of the formation and organization the Military Academy at West Point. Though the Government has expended much more money recently, and added many appliances for its convenience and comfort, yet the asential character of its instruction and discipline has not changed in the last twenty years.

There are now (including the Military Staff) forty Proessors, Teachers, and Assistants, of whom more than half are lieutenants in the army, who are often retained for a year or two after their graduation to serve as instructors. As they are generally assigned to the new class, they do not come in ntact with their old associates, and they make admirable

In practical results, the roll of pupils graduated at West Point may be compared safely with that of any college or university in the world. It is true that the graduates of West Point have exhibited their usefulness chiefly in two or three departments of life; but they are distinguished by one re-

Died in service. Killed in battle..... 69 Cashjered..... Dropped.....

Of the 449 who at different times have resigned, nearly all

Mr. Entron: Having noticed an article in one of the daily papers of Friday last, in reference to a newly-discovered mopapers of Friday last, in reference to a newly-discovered motive power that is likely to supersede the use of steam, in
which the description betrayed so complete an ignorance of
the scientific principles involved in the invention that in justice to the inventors and their splendid discovery I feel constrained to ask the liberty of giving a concise and clear statement of what is claimed as the result of experiments made up
to this time, so far as this invention is concerned. After a
lengthened series of experiments, during a period of more
than eight years, originating in a suggestion made on seeing
a common spinning top in motion, the inventors have succeeded in arranging an engine so as to secure the full effective
action of atmospheric pressure to any extent as a motor, without exhaustion, in connexion with centrifugal force. In the
article referred to quicksilver is spoken of as being the moving
power or cause, which would be about as rational as to eay

power or cause, which would be about as rational as to say the paddle-wheels of a steamboat propelled the engine. I shall only presume upon asking the liberty, through your columns, of in some measure setting the matter in its true light before the public, who will in a short time be enabled to see and judge for themselves of the value of this discovery. bave, in connexion with some of our most scientific mathe I have, in contact, through the politeness of the inventors, had the privilege of examining their disgrams and calculations, and have no hesitation in saying that a complete demonstration attends every step of their progress in this very simple and most perfect invention. Instead of trying to cheat leverage and gravity, they combine gravity or pressure and centrifugal force, in the same manner as they act in nature to produce rotation in matter; recognising both as independent and available principles on forces setting at right angles with each other, in the ratio of the square of their velocity; the centrifugal force being evolved from rotation without taxing or any way retarding it, and is used in this invention not to or any way relateding it, and is used in this invention not to produce motion, but to perpetuate a vacuum, which is but the measure of power, gravity or pressure being the propelling power acting on quicksilver or any other liquid—the power of the vacuum being equal to the pressure created, whatever that may be.

H. L. STUART, 300 Broadway.

To MAKE WATER COLD FOR SUMMER.—Let the jar,

To MAKE WATER COLD FOR SUMMER.—Let the jar, pite er, or vessel used for water be surrounded with one or or of olds of coarse cotton, to be constantly wet. The evaporation of desert ices (six different sorts are produced in one machine) every quarter of an hour, of a perfectly smooth quality. Cylinders of solid ice are also produced, capable of holding decanters of water, and many bottles of wine.

To MAKE WATER COLD FOR SUMMER.—Let the jar, pite er, or vessel used for water be surrounded with one or or or of olds of coarse cotton, to be constantly wet. The evaporation of the water will carry off the heat from the inside, a reduce it to a freezing point. In India and other tropical gions, where ice cannot be procured, this is common.

[Exchange paper.]

A NEW POLITICAL HISTORY FORTHCOMING.

PROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

We learn from Washington that Col. BENTON, who is now in that city, is engaged in the prepara-tion of a history of the working of the Government from the day he took his seat in the United States Senate to the 4th of March last, a period of thirty-one consecutive years, during which he was a member of that body. Into that history he will doubtless incorporate sundry extracts from his speeches, some of which have been marked with extraordizary ability and research. The period alluded to has been full of exciting and impor-

tant events, both in and out of Congress; and, if an impartial history can be furnished of the working of our Government during that interval, it will be invaluable not only to the present generation, but to posterity. Whether Col. Benton is able so to divest himself of his strong personal attachments and prejudices as togerite an impartial history of events in which he was himself a prominent actor, we will not undertake to decide. That he aims to be impartial we do not doubt, but it requires a mighty effort to overcome the tendencies of his nature. In other respects few men are better qualified to do justice to the subject. He is a dictionary of facts; his memory is an inexhaustible store-house; and there are within his reach an abundance of illustrative papers and documents, public and private. It is known to many that Colonel Benton has long contemplated this inside history of the workings of our Government and of parties. He had intended to leave it for publication after his decease, but being now out of the public service he will publish it soon. A correspondent at Washington, who, we presume, has some knowledge of the character of the work, says:

"I predict for it an extraordinary run, an extraordinary abuse"

The Tombor Costume.—It is a singular coincid after having stated in yesterday's Mirror that the proach to the new Tomboy Costume we had ever se Mrs. Vernon's representation of "Old Social Reform we should meet the hideous apparition in Broadwe day afternoon. We are not quitascure but the "C. who wore it confronted us by "mailiee aforethoug was just the person to cap the climax of our disgument to many that Colonel Benton has long contemplated this inside history of the workings of our Government and of parties. He had intended to leave it for publication after his decease, but being now out of the public service he will publish it soon. A correspondent at Washington, who, we presume, has some knowledge of the character of the work, says:

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"This distinguished ex-Senator (Col. Benton) is about to undertake a literary labor worthy of his remarkable career, and equal to the scholarship and ability with which his public life has been singularly illustrated. As the givings out of the press on this subject have been imperfect, we are able to say, upon satisfactory information, that Mr. Benton has entered into an arrangement with a house of standing in Boston for the publication of his forthcoming work. It is intended to embrace all his important speeches during a period of thirty years back, and some of his writings of earlier date, with a connecting contemporaneous history of the times, and Broonenits.—A lady is soon to appear more particularly of the Administrations which succeeded each

other during the last third of a century.

"Few of our public men are better fitted for this laborious and important undertaking than he who has engaged to devote his time and talents to it. Mr. Benton's mind is analytical, and, therefore, fortunately well adapted to this particular. tical, and, therefore, fortunately well adapted to this particular sort of labor; since, amidst the mass of confused and redundant material before him, it will become necessary, in order to render his book valuable, to select that which will most readily engage public attention, and at the same time furnish useful instruction. The toil which would dishearten ordinary men will be to him a pleasure and pastime, not only for the personal pride which is necessarily attached to any thing connected with personal history, but also because he has long schooled himself to a system of study, research, and position which does not admit of indolence or weariness. "We expect from him a work which will doubtless be full

of partialities-the personal views, feelings, and prejudices natural to the man and the politician; but which will be a tremely averse to meddling with the valuable historical record notwithstanding."

FROM PERIL

on the 20th of April. Simultaneously there was a "double trouble," and forbade, up serious disturbance in the city of Arequiha, arising pleasure, any young lady hencefor from a dispute between the adherents of the new President and of the defeated candidate, VIVANCO.

"A company of the friends of Gen. Echinique, among them the Intendant of Police, were celebrating his inauguration. In the heat of their enthusiasm, they hung out a banner inscribed "Viva José Rufio Echinique!" and saluted it with cheers. This was distasteful to the population, a majority of whom were friends of Vivanco, the defeated candidate. departments of life; but they are distinguished by one remarkable feature, that there are scarcely any of them who seit in any thing they undertake, while of the graduates of colleges large numbers are continually sinking in the conflict of life.

The following is a brief statistical table of results among

to quell the disturbance, but without effect.

The people fired on the barracks of the soldiers; the bells were rung in all the churches to call them together, and after twenty-six hours of incessant fighting the troo from the city. Some of the prominent inhabitants then exerted themselves to restore peace. A deputation was sent to the Prefect, who entered the city on the 24th, amid general acclamation. During the fight eighty persons were killed and wounded, the soldiers being the greatest sufferers."

COL. SUMNER'S COMMAND.

Of the 449 who at different times have resigned, nearly all have been distinguished in their several employments. The following are some of them:

Civil engineers. 136
Chief engineers. 236
Chief engineers. 237
Chief engineers. 237
Chief engineers. 248
Chief engineers. 257
Chief engineers. 258
Autorneys at law. 259
Autorneys at law. 259
Autorneys at law. 259
Members of Congress. 258
Members of the Legislature of the troops it was reported that the hother had appeared among them write law every, the constant, it appears hat all the observable of congress will and account of the extraction account of the departure of the law of the presence of congress will be appeared more of the law of the presence of congress will be appeared to other employments of civil prunit. It appears hat all the observable of civil prunit. It appears hat all the observable of civil prunit. It appears hat all the observable of the command at Council Grove on the 10th instant the earny, it can hardly be said that any of these are out of the departure of the troops it was reported that the hothers. 259
Autorneys at law. 350
Members of the Legislature of the troops it was reported that the hothers had appeared among them with law of the previous and the prevent of the law of the previous of the law of the prevent of the law of the prevent of the law of the law of the prevent of the law of the

"The railroad is now completed to within two miles of Murfreesboro', thirty miles distant from Nashville, and will be done to Murfreesboro' in about ten days more. The care pass up and down every day. A friend who went up Saturday says the novelty is still so great that the wayside is thronged with curious spectators, and at the Murfreesboro' terminus the crowd on that day could hardly be beat by a 'camp meeting.' cows were killed-run over by the cars; and a negro, who had unperceived got on the 'bumper,' was thrown off while under full headway and nearly killed. We may look out

CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERIAL CONVENTION AND DANIEL WEBSTER.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from Bradford (Vt.) under date of 20th instant, says:

The Vermont Convention of Congregational Ministers held their annual meeting here on the 17th, 18th, and 19th instant.

A hundred ministers, half members and half spectators, and the crowd of visiters from adjacent towns, would naturally fill up a small village to somewhat of an overflowing. The releast interesting of these services—particularly that of ex-president Wheeler, of Burlington, to the Old School General they could not tolerate the idea of holding such correspondence with a pro-slavery body. The vote was at length taken by yeas and nays, and the question decided to continue the correspondence, and send delegates, as usual, (next year to Charlestoo, S. C.) The vote stood thirty-two to four. At this result, quite unexpected to the abolitionists, one of the minority arose and said: "I withdraw from this Convention forever, for I can no longer hold fellowship with a body in league with Daniel Webster and the Devil." The Conven tion passed a resolution denouncing the use of tobacco, which, as you remarked upon a similar vote at Boston in May, will nal greetings, and the true christian feeling manifested at the meeting, were very delightful. The meeting was closed by a sermon, and the administration of the Lord's supper."

TO MAKE WATER COLD FOR SUMMER. - Let the jar, pitcher, or vessel used for water be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton, to be constantly wet. The evaporation of the water will carry off the heat from the inside, and reduce it to a freezing point. In India and other tropical reTHE PROPOSED NEW DRESS FOR LADIES

There could hardly be produced more conclusive evid of the attractiveness of the proposed new costume for 1 (consisting of a vest, tunic, trousers, dcc.) than is afford the two brief paragraphs which follow. No specimen c

new style has yet been exhibited in the streets of this cit; THE "BLOOMERS."—Two females made their appear

in Baltimore street yesterday morning, dressed a la but the crowd of curious gazers so much abselted their they were compelled to take refuge in a hack and retuther domicil, amid the faint cheers of the little bys a both bys."—Baltimore Clipper of yesterday. BLOOMERISM.—Two figures passed up Washington last evening dressed in the Bloomer style, followed by ble host of two or three hundred men and boys, shoul rendering night hideous with their cries. At Warre

so great was the crowd, and noisy withal, that the creatures were obliged to take a carriage and escape that were in their train.—Boston Transcript of Satu THE TOMBOT COSTUME.—It is a singular coincid

"I predict for it an extraordinary run, an extraordinary abuse from those who have unjustly had credit with the party for more Jacksonian Democracy than the history will be likely to allow, and an extraordinary defence from its author."

Speaking of the same forthcoming work, the "North American and an extraordinary defence from its author."

The Turkish trousers lost their graceful contour round the pedestals of the weaters like a wet tail in the product of the same for the desirant land the pedestals of the weaters like a wet tail in the pedestals of

BLOOMERIAM.—A lady is soon to appear ing her progress. We have purchased at barrel opera-glass, in order that we are close as possible.—Petersburg (Va.) In:

VERY SHOCKING.—Another contemp Bloomer costume is the "knee plus ute"

It is recorded in the veracious and Nieuw Amsterdam, by Diederich Kniel time of Governor Petrus Stuyvesant the male dresses-which, says the veneral tinued ever since the days of William , Kieft-had long offended the eye of old "Hard-Koppig saw fit to recommend that every one +a flounce to the bottom. He is descr ordered that the ladies, and indeed th General Echinique was inaugurated President no other step in dancing than " termed "exhibiting the graces." I rich goes on to say .

"These were the only restriction the sex, and these were c pressions, and resisted with that I by the gentler sex whenever their fact, Antony Van Corlear, who, a and ever after suffered the women to wear their petticoats and cut their capers as high as the y pleased; a privilege which they have jealously maintainer than the Manhattees until the present day."

by them as tyrannical op-secoming spirit manifested privileges are invaded. In has been shown, was a saways of women, took a pri Governor that a conspiracy ouws of Nieuw Amsterdam, shed any garther, there was

So it seems that this questi on of long or short petticoats has been mooted before, and that the excitement now prevailing on the subject is but the revi val of an old feud. Be this as it may, an "excitement" it i s, and it is growing warmer and warmer (like this beautiful summer weather) every day. Pestivals here, and balls there, and Fourth of July processions, dinners and cele brations in other places, are now the order of the day; and next a mail a criver-here but brings us some novel-

We grieve to say that abother correspondent of the Republican, who we is present at this ball, thought the Bloomers "looked like owls or kangaroon." "The dresses," he says, "were particulated; two or this white, some grey, some red, some speckled, an d some dirt color."

The Low all girls are determined not to be outdone, either by the Glen. Havenites or the Greenfielders. They are preparing to celebrate the Fourth of July in a novel way. They have determ med to join the civic procession or masse in the Bloomer rig. A Boston editor thinks that "four or five hondred girls in what do you call eme will be a sublime speciacle, or, if not sublime, If will only be 'one step from it."

In Boston, Perham, the great amusement caterar, is about bringing out, at the Melodeon there, a quantate party of Bloomers, who are to sing in full costume. "What next?"

The Courier, in that city, describes the new dessers it has manifested itself there during promenada hours. "The duffer calls it "a sort of Celdethal uniform, consisting of a straw hat of extraordinary discussions, an integraciant, misnamed a 'tunic,' and trought as a single see meal bags. The tunic is generally of silk or satin texture, and the consistent work is as claborate; and fanciful as it is in the power of heighested vanity and folly to contrive. Buttons without number are arrayed in front, and the embroidery is extensive, and evinces an immense amount of patience in a silly cause. The trousers are si milar to those worn by Turks, and they are very clumsy, especially for famile appared;" and he is of the ophnion that, while the new costume is well enough for childree, "for adult females it is the most ridiculous contrivance in the way of dees that has ever been introduced;" that it can hardly be worn by such without "a sacrifice of that delicate sensibility which usually distinguishes the other set, and

the way of dress that has ever been introduced;"that it can hardly be worn by such without "a secrifice of that delicate sensibility which usually distinguishes the other sex, and which alifer endate women the superior of man."

By the bye, we learn that Mr. Genio C. Scott, our fashienking, has been telegraphed from various quarters to send an a description of this new Turkish costume. But there are no specimens to be found here. We date say Scott can draw "directions for cutting" them, however, from his furtile inagination. The above description from the Boston Courier may possibly aid him somewhat.

The New York Express says a man was seen near Broadway on Saturday morning in petticoats, and with a bonnet on. When asked by the police why he were this costume 'he replied, "My wife has taken my clothes, and I have taken here." "This kind of notoriety," adds the Express, "is not likely to be convenient for modest young ladies, or even for respectable old women to acquire, and hence our comparative freedom from Bloomerism in Gotham."

scies if the Turk,

a rab-ing and a street foolish the mob rday. ence that

only apbt." She t—having ow whether and appear-ranip" than f last week. ernoon last, everal sharp gret that the e innovation

, and flapped benner round iffaces. The Bloomers will y much if they t the influence sposed to cor-mptitude, have essible for them averse to its inw their lack of under flowing ery day this fact who were fier-

on our streets in d not ask us who municate : she is ent of her persm-will be closed durlorgnette, or double orary says that the

authentic history of

erbocker, that in the e shortness of the fele chronicler, had con-'ete," who, though expetticoats of the ladies, hould be furnished with ibed as having likewise e gentlemen, should use shuffle and turn" and der pain of his high disth to attempt what was and the excellent Diede-